

company, entertainment promotions, and gift shops.

During this time the Coronas started working on what was going to be their greatest accomplishment as both a family and as leaders in the Hispanic business community. In 1976 they started construction of the Lienzo Charro El Herradero in Laveen, Arizona. Little did they imagine that they were embarking on a project which one day would be known nationally and internationally as Corona Ranch. With Felix at the mast, few deals were made that were not successful. His dream of bringing true Mexican culture and entertainment to the masses has been accomplished during the last 25 years.

The Coronas have enjoyed an accomplished, successful and fulfilling life with their 8 children and 18 grandchildren by their side. And although semi-retired, this couple is not content to sit on their laurels. They have been active in community, cultural and religious organizations such as the Friendly House, Ala de La Gente, St. Anthony's Catholic Church and the Laveen Lions.

Mr. Speaker, as you can see, Felix and Soledad have truly achieved the American dream and have contributed greatly to our community in Phoenix, Arizona. Therefore, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating them on their 50th anniversary and for their contributions.

REMEMBERING ANNA LINDH

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the people of Sweden in mourning the loss of Foreign Minister Anna Lindh, a dedicated public servant who died last Thursday.

Her brutal murder has shaken the foundation of that proud and peaceful nation. To lose such a young and promising leader is an international tragedy that is difficult to comprehend.

In only 46 years of life, Anna Lindh rapidly ascended the European political community to become one of its most capable, competent, and respected members. She was a singularly instrumental figure during the Swedish presidency of the European Union in 2001.

From joining the Swedish Social Democratic League at age 12, Ms. Lindh was destined for a career in public service. She was elected to the Swedish parliament the year she graduated from law school. She later became the Deputy Mayor of Stockholm, Minister of the Environment, and eventually, Foreign Minister.

The impact of her political skill and achievements touched people worldwide, most notably in the Balkans, where her remarkable talents helped prevent war in Macedonia.

Building coalitions was her calling, and her success in this critically important area earned the respect of leaders from around the globe. When asked once what he appreciated most about Sweden, our own Secretary Colin Powell once replied "Abba, Volvo, and Anna."

Anna Lindh truly epitomized a new generation of internationally-minded politicians. Her murder was a tragedy that cannot be forgotten, but it must not overshadow her achievements and her lasting contributions to the international community.

Mr. Speaker, I join today with the people of Sweden and more than 12,000 of my constituents of Swedish descent in their grief as they remember and honor Anna Lindh's life. And I send my condolences to her husband and her two sons.

FOR A SAFER WORLD, ELIMINATE TORTURE

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concerns about reports that some US authorities may have used methods on prisoners captured in Afghanistan and Iraq that may be illegal under accepted definitions of torture. As a member of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, I am especially concerned about the treatment of prisoners of war.

From its foundation, our country has been clear in its condemnation of torture and in proscription of its use, both at home and abroad. Our position on human rights has been affirmed repeatedly, in our ratification of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the Third Geneva Convention (1949), the UN Convention against Torture (ratified by the U.S. in 1994), and other international treaties.

These treaties have forbidden torture and inhumane and degrading punishment in all circumstances and for any purpose. This prohibition is binding on all countries and cannot be overruled by any other law or declaration. It also forbids the extradition of a person to another country "where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture." This policy was adopted officially by Congress on October 21, 1998, and applies "regardless of whether the person is physically present in the United States."

Our policy with respect to torture inflicted by U.S. nationals, whether at home or abroad, is clear. I am concerned, however, of reports that our practice does not always match our principles. Accounts in the media have described "stress and duress" tactics used on terrorism suspects. One U.S. official who has supervised the capture and transfer of accused terrorists was quoted as saying, "If you don't violate someone's human rights some of the time, you probably aren't doing your job." More recently, on March 4, the New York Times described the death of two prisoners while under interrogation at Bagram air base north of Kabul and the mistreatment of others.

Some claim that these alleged actions are necessary for our national security, and therefore should not preoccupy us. However, once torture on a small scale is accepted, it corrupts those who inflict it, and it inevitably expands. For the nation as a whole, it undermines the legal and moral principles on which our society is founded. The U.S. repeatedly has criticized countries that have used inhumane techniques. If we use torture, our efforts against torture in other countries will carry little weight.

International human rights organizations have documented torture and ill treatment in more than 150 countries, including the United States. The torture is widespread in more than

seventy countries, and in eighty countries people have been tortured to death. The elimination of the use of torture is a prerequisite for the achievement of a more just and safe world.

The laws of the U.S. are unambiguous with respect to the use of torture, and we must adhere to that high standard. We must not lower that standard by asserting special circumstances and inventing new categories of detainees. It is my hope that our military forces, the most powerful in the world, set an example of the highest integrity.

TRIBUTE TO TODD MARTIN

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before this body of Congress and this nation today to pay tribute to an extraordinary citizen from my district. Todd Martin of Silverton, Colorado showed remarkable bravery and dedication as a member of the Montezuma County Sheriff's Department. His courage and sacrifice show the spirit of a true hero, and I am honored to share his story here today.

On May 29, 1998, an All Points Bulletin (APB) went out that three armed suspects had stolen a water truck. Todd and his fellow law enforcement officers raced to respond to what would prove to be a dangerous situation, with one officer losing his life in an encounter with the armed men. Todd met the wanted men at an intersection, where the suspects opened fire. He bravely faced them, selflessly putting the well-being of his community before his own safety.

Todd sustained severe injuries from his fateful encounter. He received gunshot wounds to his elbow and knee, lost a significant amount of blood, and required five and a half hours of surgery. Todd's will was strong and he refused to give up. He pushed his way through months of therapy and, on January 11, 1999, Todd returned to active service and joined the Colorado State Patrol.

Mr. Speaker, Todd Martin's bravery and commitment to duty in the face of extreme personal danger is an inspiration. It is through the hard work of law enforcement officers like Todd that our communities stay safe and secure. I am honored to join with my colleagues today in paying tribute to one of Colorado's finest. Thank you, Todd, and keep up the good work.

TRIBUTE TO SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH IN KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Salem Baptist Church in Kansas City, Kansas, and to honor Rev. Charles Buford Bailey and his wife Geneva Stephens Bailey, who have guided the Salem Baptist Church since 1955.

After combat military service during World War II, Charles Bailey met and married Geneva Stephens. In 1948, Charles was called to

the ministry. In 1954, he graduated from the Western Baptist Seminary. The Baileys are the proud parents of Charles, Nozella, Timothy, and Gelaine.

In 1955, Rev. Bailey became pastor of the Salem Baptist Church, which was founded by a small group on congregants in 1953. The fledgling church began by meeting for services in the Economy Dance Hall on Fifth Street of Kansas City, Kansas. Rev. Bailey's reputation grew as a fiery and dynamic preacher. A year later, the church moved to 1820 N. 11th Street, in Kansas City, Kansas, which became the permanent home of the congregation.

After serving her community as a public school teacher for 14 years, Mrs. Bailey became Director of Christian Education of Salem Baptist Church in 1970. In 1987, she earned her Master's in education from Kansas State University.

The Salem Baptist Church grew in numbers and reputation under the Baileys' stewardship. When Rev. and Mrs. Bailey retired, Rev. Tony Carter, Jr., became pastor of the congregation, and Rev. Bailey became Pastor Emeritus of the church.

Today, on behalf of the hundreds of lives that have been touched by their work and ministry, I would like to thank Rev. and Mrs. Bailey for their years of commitment to the church and the community. Mr. Speaker, congratulations to Salem Baptist Church on this wonderful anniversary!

FRWA 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Farmington River Watershed Association (FRWA) on its 50th anniversary of actively protecting one of our state's crown jewels, the Farmington River. The Farmington River is the most fished river in Connecticut, provides drinking water to over 600,000 residents of the Farmington Valley and Greater Hartford region, and was the first river in Connecticut and one of the first in New England to have a section designated as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. While the river's outstanding value to fish, wildlife, and people speaks for itself, it would not be so today without the Farmington River Watershed Association.

Since its founding, the FRWA has always focused on substance over style, plugged away effectively behind the scenes rather than basked in the limelight, and worked locally to arrive at solutions to regional conservation issues. FRWA lives by the credo "Eighty percent of success is showing up," and show up they do with compelling facts, figures, and enthusiasm. FRWA shows up at public hearings, provides their Congressional Representatives with great information, presents educational programs to the public, initiates research on key issues, shares its findings broadly, and unwaveringly focuses on its mission of river protection.

Fifty years ago, John Ellsworth and John Leonard discovered that the Farmington River was receiving over 3.4 million gallons of untreated industrial wastewater every day. They and other community leaders decided to do

something about this and together, they founded the FRWA. As a result of dedicated, local leadership over many years, and the benefits of the Clean Water Act and designation under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the Farmington River is today a healthy, vibrant river, beloved and protected by its people. Now the challenge for FRWA and for all of us is to continue to solve the parade of problems that threaten river life and preserve the outstanding quality of life enjoyed throughout the watershed.

On the occasion of this 50th anniversary, let me add a personal note. When I was elected 21 years ago, the FRWA had sought recognition of the river under our Wild and Scenic River program but had failed to be designated for study, the first step. Working together, we introduced a new bill and I maneuvered for a hearing. I can attest to the simple, plain fact that FRWA at that hearing won our case. Their testimony simply mowed down the opposition with solid facts and documentation of the river's problems and potential. Their answers to all questions were calm, in depth, and substantive. The committee was won over.

But that was just one battle. Over the next three years there were many, many challenges and it was always the steady, knowledgeable leadership of the FRWA board members and executive directors that got the needed volunteers to serve on the study committee, that helped all to lay aside their suspicions and differences and focus on the facts, and that helped me win additional funding for the national study when the need became clear. I am proud that together, the federal, state, and local team developed the best base data and analysis of any river in our state.

It has also been the FRWA that has helped towns learn how to implement the Wild and Scenic designation protections and round up funds when needed. Rivers run through many towns and river health depends on there being a strong river voice, focused, informed, dedicated and steady. That voice has been the Farmington River Water Association in the form of skilled executive directors and very active board members and volunteers.

I congratulate you all on your fine work over 50 years! We and our children are the richer in environment and spirit because you were there to fight like heck to reclaim the Farmington River and then to husband this outstanding natural resource. May you have many more anniversaries and continue to keep our Farmington River the beautiful, vital part of our lives it is today.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to enter a timeline of 50 Years of Accomplishment by FRWA into the RECORD in recognition of their outstanding efforts, and wish them well on the next 50 years of protecting the Farmington River.

50 YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT: FRWA TIMELINE

1952: Chief Engineer for the State Water Resources Commission informs John Leonard that over 3.4 million gallons of untreated industrial waste is entering the Farmington River daily.

1953: 70 business leaders, farmers, sportsmen and teachers meet at the Ensign-Bickford Toy Building and form the Farmington River Watershed Association. John Leonard becomes President.

1957: John E. Ellsworth reactivates FRWA (after John Leonard's death in '55).

1958: FRWA hires its first Executive Director, Sydney Howe, who begins the newsletter, educational lecture series, and ecological demonstration site.

1960: FRWA expresses concern over Colebrook Dam design. Army Corps incorporates FRWA comments in final design (1964).

1962: FRWA convinces Governor of CT to investigate effects of DDT use. DDT banned nationally in 1972.

1964: FRWA helps secure Talcott Mountain as a State Reservation.

1967: With the Appalachian Mountain Club, FRWA sponsors the first white-water slalom races at Tariffville Gorge.

1970: FRWA publishes the first 'Farmington River Guide.'

1970: FRWA initiates negotiations between the Stanley Works and the State for a shad fishway at Rainbow Dam. Fishway is completed in 1976 and shad pass dam for first time in 50 years.

1972: FRWA holds a public meeting to explain the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Bill.

1975: FRWA and the Granby Conservation Commission sponsor an educational meeting on cluster housing.

1980: FRWA becomes first CT conservation organization to receive U.S. Interior Department's highest award.

1981: FRWA launches a campaign to educate the public about Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) plans to divert the West Branch of the Farmington. Referendum is defeated.

1983: The FRWA Hazardous Materials Spill Plan is published and over 120 copies distributed to watershed towns.

1985: Congresswoman Nancy Johnson introduces legislation for Wild and Scenic feasibility study.

1987: FRWA receives the prestigious "Outstanding River Advocate" award from American Rivers.

1989: FRWA sponsors 1st "Annual River Clean-up."

1990: FRWA hosts 1st "RiverSplash" river festival.

1990: FRWA builds public awareness and support for Wild and Scenic designation.

1991: FRWA implements land protection program.

1992: All CT watershed towns show support for Wild and Scenic designation.

1993: FRWA adopts Watershed Ecosystem approach, expanding mission to include all watershed lands.

1994: Wild and Scenic legislation passes on August 26, 1994 creating protection for the 14 mile segment from Hogback Dam in Hartford to Canton.

1996: FRWA incorporates GIS mapping technology as a conservation tool.

1998: FRWA negotiates agreement with the MDC to establish a Farmington River watershed withdrawal limit which would require MDC to develop groundwater resources outside the watershed for additional water.

1999: Farmington River Resource Center is established to collect, analyze and disseminate scientific information and encourage stakeholders to develop a long-term sustainable watershed management plan.

2001: FRWA launches the Farmington Valley Biodiversity Project with towns of Avon, Canton, East Granby, Farmington, Granby, Simsbury, and Suffield.

2002: 'State of the Farmington River Watershed' is studied. Report published in 2003.

2003: FRWA publishes the Farmington Valley BioMap.

2003: FRWA launches Farmington Watershed Education Project.

2003: FRWA celebrates 50 years of protecting and preserving the Farmington River and its watershed at Peoples State Forest in Barkhamsted.